ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ENGLISH Paper 1

(Two hours)

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt all four questions.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

You are advised to spend not more than 35 minutes in answering Question 1 and 20 minutes in answering Question 2.

Question 1

(Do not spend more than 35 minutes on this question.)

[25]

Write a composition (350 - 400 words) on any *one* of the following:

- (a) Me and my big mouth!
- (b) Write about a time when you were late for an important function. What lesson on punctuality did you learn?
- (c) Every home should adopt a pet animal. Express your views either for or against this statement.
- (d) Write an original short story which illustrates the truth of the statement, One lie leads to another.

(e) Study the picture given below. Write a story or a description or an account of what it suggests to you. Your composition may be about the subject of the picture or you may take suggestions from it; however, there must be a clear connection between the picture and your composition.



Question 2

(Do not spend more than 20 minutes on this question.)

Select one of the following:

[10]

- (a) Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper telling him/her what you think about global warming, its effects and what people should do to prevent it from getting worse.
- (b) A friend of yours has been out of station for a month and there was an important event/function held in the school while he/she was away. Write him/her a letter describing of the event/function, and your role in it, and why your friend was missed.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

My husband Pele and I were staying in a holiday house overlooking the beautiful, lush rainforests of Indonesia. The glass walls framed a fine view across the Bagon Valley to what had been the summer palace of President Suharto.

The first morning we strolled hand in hand up a winding pathway, heading to the main building for breakfast. But once we arrived at the dinning room, I realized 5 we'd forgotten our money, so I volunteered to run back to the house. Making my way down the path, I turned the last corner only to find a giant bird, similar to an emu, standing outside our front door.

"Hey baby, what are you doing?" I cooed, moving slowly so as not to frighten it.

Having a deep, abiding fascination with all

creatures

great and small, I wanted a

closer look. This was my first
mistake.

As I came within a few meters, he took a big breath and let out a nasty hiss,
stopping
me in my
tracks.

"That's not very friendly," I said, clueless. He hissed again and I promptly made the second mistake of turning and running, instead of backing away slowly. As I 15 rounded the corner I heard his razor-sharp claws scrabbling on the cobblestones.

"Oh!"

His steps sounded like a drum as they hit the ground, quickly coming too close for comfort. I suddenly changed direction and headed into the trees. Dodged in and out of the <u>foliage</u>. I hoped my tactic would fool him. A crash behind me indicated no 20 such luck.

Jumping over a small bush, I found myself out in the open and not far from the dining room. Picking up speed, I bolted over the plants and rockeries surrounding the perimeter and dashed through the gate. When I turned to close it, the bird was nowhere to be seen. I didn't realize it and at the time, but I had just come face to face with a cassowary,

bird also found in Australia's north Queensland rainforests. Cassowarys weigh 55 kilos or more, stand about 180 centimeters tall and have saber-like toenails that can open a human from chin to groin like a zipper and kill humans.

2 5

"A big bird chased me all the way from the house," I replied. "What?" he asked incredulously. "You're scared of a bird?" "It's as big as me and very mean," I said in a rather sulky voice. "Oh, all right," he laughed. "I'll come with you." Much to Pele's amusement, I stayed behind him on the path and held onto the back 35 of his shirt as we approached the corner of the house. "See! There it is. Look at the size of the thing!" Pele chuckled at the hysteria in my voice. "It's all right," he soothed. Calmly and confidently he walked toward the cassowary. "Shoo! Go on, get out," he said. 40 He made actions with his arms as if it were a pigeon on a window ledge. The response of the cassowary was the same as before: a big hiss and a step forward. "Hmm," said Pele and stopped, not so sure of himself. He tried again. "Go on." The cassowary then ran a few paces at us, hissing aggressively, so we quickly retreated around a corner of the house. Pele picked up a rock the size of his hand 45 and threw it hard, hitting the bird squarely in the chest. It didn't budge. "What are we going to do?" I pleaded. This time, Pele picked up a cane chair. "Stay behind and I'll keep him back. When we get to the door, open it." Again I held on to the back of his shirt and we started towards the door. This displeased the already annoyed cassowary. Charging at us he ripped at the chair 50 with those lethal claws. Pele stopped to steady the chair - and possibly his resolve. Pele threw the chair at the bird and slammed the door

shut.

flying cane, the bird ran straight at the glass wall, only to bounce Ducking the off.

But it didn't slow down at all. Pecking and scratching at the glass, it continued the assault with a sickening ferocity.

It was another 15 minutes before the bird weakened and slowed its attack. Thirty minutes later, we guietly opened the door and crept back to the main building.

- Give the meanings of the following words as used in the passage. (a)
 - One word answers or short phrases will be accepted.
 - (i) strolled (line 4)

55

	(iii)	foliage (line 20)	[3]			
(b)		er the following questions briefly in your own words.	[-]			
()	(i)	What was Pele's wife's first mistake when she saw the bird?	[2]			
	(ii)	How did the bird react to the lady's third mistake?	[2]			
	(iii)	What did she do after this reaction of the bird?	[2]			
	(iv)	Describe the Cassowary.	[2]			
	(v)	Why did Pele find the situation amusing at first? Why did he	- Y 6			
	(vi)	change his attitude? Use the word 'framed' (line 2) in a sentence of your own such that	[2]			
		it has a meaning different from that used in the passage. close reference to the last paragraph of the extract and in not	[2]			
(c)		more than 60 words describe how the couple got into their room when they were				
	togetl	her.	[8]			
(d)	Give a	a title to the passage and give a reason to justify your choice.	[2]			
Ques	stion 4					
(a)	In the	e following passage, fill in each of the numbered blanks with the				
	correc	et form of the word given in brackets. Do not copy the passage, but				
	write	in correct serial order the word or phrase appropriate to the blank				
	space.					
	Exan	nple:				
-	(0) dis	scussed.				
	The o	other day we (0)(discuss) the attitudes of people in our				
9 1		ry. Why (1) (be) most of them rude and aggressive? Pritam				
2	asked	. Sanjana (2)(say) that it (3)(be) because there (4)				
- 1	-	(be) too many people and one had to fight for everything.				
A		e (5)(insist) that it (6)(be) the climate.We				
4		(be) as efficient and polite as Europeans if only our weather				
	(8)	(be) better.	[4]			
		5 ICSE Specimen Question Pa	per			
(b)	Fill in	the blanks with appropriate words:	=			
(5)	(i)	Her parents live New Delhi.				
	(ii)	Joe's parents are sick his behaviour.				

(c) Joint the following sentences to make one complete sentence without using and, but or so. (i) Sonia asked a riddle. I was unable to solve it. (ii) John helped Thomas. Thomas will always be grateful. (iii) Rajan is a great Cricketer. He is also popular. (iv)Adnan sang a wonderful song. It became a hit. [4] (d) Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence. (i) We had not even walked one kilometre when they stopped us. (Begin: Hardly		(111)	Colonel Gurmeet congratulated the soldiers their victory.			
(vii) He is not afraid the consequences. (viii) He rushed the class as he was late. (viii) The school is famous its sports achievements. [4] (c) Joint the following sentences to make one complete sentence without using and, but or so. (i) Sonia asked a riddle. I was unable to solve it. (ii) John helped Thomas. Thomas will always be grateful. (iii) Rajan is a great Cricketer. He is also popular. (iv)Adnan sang a wonderful song. It became a hit. [4] (d) Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence. (i) We had not even walked one kilometre when they stopped us. (Begin: Hardly) (ii) The memory is so vivid that I will never forget it. (Use 'too' in place of 'so') (iii) That need not happen. (Rewrite: using does.) (iv) Food and sleep were all we cared about. (Begin: All		(iv)	The planet was seen the telescope.			
(viii) He rushed the class as he was late. (viii) The school is famous its sports achievements. [4] (c) Joint the following sentences to make one complete sentence without using and, but or so. (i) Sonia asked a riddle. I was unable to solve it. (ii) John helped Thomas. Thomas will always be grateful. (iii) Rajan is a great Cricketer. He is also popular. (iv)Adnan sang a wonderful song. It became a hit. [4] (d) Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence. (i) We had not even walked one kilometre when they stopped us. (Begin: Hardly		(v)	The news of his promotion camethe next day.			
(viii) The school is famousits sports achievements. [4 (c) Joint the following sentences to make one complete sentence without using and, but or so. (i) Sonia asked a riddle. I was unable to solve it. (ii) John helped Thomas. Thomas will always be grateful. (iii) Rajan is a great Cricketer. He is also popular. (iv)Adnan sang a wonderful song. It became a hit. [4 (d) Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence. (i) We had not even walked one kilometre when they stopped us. (Begin: Hardly		(vi)	He is not afraid the consequences.			
(c) Joint the following sentences to make one complete sentence without using and, but or so. (i) Sonia asked a riddle. I was unable to solve it. (ii) John helped Thomas. Thomas will always be grateful. (iii) Rajan is a great Cricketer. He is also popular. (iv)Adnan sang a wonderful song. It became a hit. [4] (d) Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence. (i) We had not even walked one kilometre when they stopped us. (Begin: Hardly) (ii) The memory is so vivid that I will never forget it. (Use 'too' in place of 'so') (iii) That need not happen. (Rewrite: using does.) (iv) Food and sleep were all we cared about. (Begin: All		(vii)	He rushed the class as he was late.			
using and, but or so. (i) Sonia asked a riddle. I was unable to solve it. (ii) John helped Thomas. Thomas will always be grateful. (iii) Rajan is a great Cricketer. He is also popular. (iv)Adnan sang a wonderful song. It became a hit. [4] (d) Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence. (i) We had not even walked one kilometre when they stopped us. (Begin: Hardly		(viii)	The school is famousits sports achievements.	[4]		
(ii) John helped Thomas. Thomas will always be grateful. (iii) Rajan is a great Cricketer. He is also popular. (iv)Adnan sang a wonderful song. It became a hit. [4] (d) Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence. (i) We had not even walked one kilometre when they stopped us. (Begin: Hardly) (ii) The memory is so vivid that I will never forget it. (Use 'too' in place of 'so') (iii) That need not happen. (Rewrite: using does.) (iv) Food and sleep were all we cared about. (Begin: All) (v) We sat there face to face with our accuser. (Begin: There	(c)	-				
(iii) Rajan is a great Cricketer. He is also popular. (iv)Adnan sang a wonderful song. It became a hit. [4] (d) Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence. (i) We had not even walked one kilometre when they stopped us. (Begin: Hardly) (ii) The memory is so vivid that I will never forget it. (Use 'too' in place of 'so') (iii) That need not happen. (Rewrite: using does.) (iv) Food and sleep were all we cared about. (Begin: All) (v) We sat there face to face with our accuser. (Begin: There		(i)	Sonia asked a riddle. I was unable to solve it.			
(iv)Adnan sang a wonderful song. It became a hit. (d) Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence. (i) We had not even walked one kilometre when they stopped us. (Begin: Hardly) (ii) The memory is so vivid that I will never forget it. (Use 'too' in place of 'so') (iii) That need not happen. (Rewrite: using does.) (iv) Food and sleep were all we cared about. (Begin: All		(ii)	John helped Thomas. Thomas will always be grateful.			
(d) Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence. (i) We had not even walked one kilometre when they stopped us. (Begin: Hardly) (ii) The memory is so vivid that I will never forget it. (Use 'too' in place of 'so') (iii) That need not happen. (Rewrite: using does.) (iv) Food and sleep were all we cared about. (Begin: All) (v) We sat there face to face with our accuser. (Begin: There		(iii)	Rajan is a great Cricketer. He is also popular.			
each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence. (i) We had not even walked one kilometre when they stopped us. (Begin: Hardly) (ii) The memory is so vivid that I will never forget it. (Use 'too' in place of 'so') (iii) That need not happen. (Rewrite: using does.) (iv) Food and sleep were all we cared about. (Begin: All) (v) We sat there face to face with our accuser. (Begin: There		(iv)Ac	lnan sang a wonderful song. It became a hit.	[4]		
meaning of each sentence. (i) We had not even walked one kilometre when they stopped us. (Begin: Hardly) (ii) The memory is so vivid that I will never forget it. (Use 'too' in place of 'so') (iii) That need not happen. (Rewrite: using does.) (iv) Food and sleep were all we cared about. (Begin: All	(d)	Re-wr	ite the following sentences according to the instructions given after			
(i) We had not even walked one kilometre when they stopped us. (Begin: Hardly) (ii) The memory is so vivid that I will never forget it. (Use 'too' in place of 'so') (iii) That need not happen. (Rewrite: using does.) (iv) Food and sleep were all we cared about. (Begin: All) (v) We sat there face to face with our accuser. (Begin: There		each.	Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the			
(Begin: Hardly		meani	ng of each sentence.			
(Use 'too' in place of 'so') (iii) That need not happen. (Rewrite: using does.) (iv) Food and sleep were all we cared about. (Begin: All) (v) We sat there face to face with our accuser. (Begin: There) (vi) Herbert consulted his parents before accepting the job offer. (Begin: Herbert did not) (vii) Put your tools away, the children may fall over them (Use: lest		(i)				
(Rewrite: using does.) (iv) Food and sleep were all we cared about. (Begin: All) (v) We sat there face to face with our accuser. (Begin: There		(ii)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
(Begin: All		(iii)	11			
(vi) Herbert consulted his parents before accepting the job offer. (Begin: Herbert did not) (vii) Put your tools away, the children may fall over them (Use: lest) (viii) It was the last time he saw his wife.		(iv)				
(Begin: Herbert did not) (vii) Put your tools away, the children may fall over them (Use: lest) (viii) It was the last time he saw his wife.		(v)				
(Use: lest) (viii) It was the last time he saw his wife.		(vi)				
(viii) It was the last time he saw his wife.		(vii)				
(Begin: Never)		(viii)				
			(Begin: Never)	[8]		

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

ENGLISH Paper – 2

(Two hours)

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt five questions in all.

You must attempt one question from each of the Sections A, B and C and any two other questions.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION A - DRAMA

Shakespeare : As You Like It

Question 1

(iv)

(v)

Adam give Orlando?

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Orlando: Why, what's the matter? Adam: O unhappy youth! Come not within these doors; within this roof The enemy of all your graces lives. Who is the enemy of Orlando's graces? Briefly state how that person has (i) [3] come to be Orlando's 'enemy'. (ii) Why does Adam say that Orlando should not come 'within these doors'? Mention another instance from an earlier part of the play where the 'enemy' had planned harm against Orlando's 'graces'. [3] (iii) Who had given a similar warning to Orlando earlier? Briefly state what that person had said to Orlando. [3]

Adam's sense of devotion to duty.

Why does Adam call Orlando an 'unhappy youth'? What advice does

What does Orlando finally decide to do along with Adam? Describe

[3]

[4]

character?

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: Silvius: My errand is to you, fair youth My gentle Phebe did bid me give you this: [giving a letter] I know not the contents; but, as I guess By the stern brow and waspish action Which she did use as she was writing of it, It bears an angry tenor: pardon me; I am but as a guiltless messenger. Rosalind: [Reading the letter] Patience herself would startle at this letter, Where are Silvius and Rosalind at this time? Who else is with Rosalind? (i) What had Rosalind been complaining about prior to Silvius' entrance? [3] What does Rosalind reveal about the contents of the letter which Silvius (ii) has given her? [3] (iii) How does Oliver, who enters the scene a little later, recognize Rosalind and her companion? [3] (iv) What was Oliver's feelings for Orlando in the earlier part of the play? What is his feeling towards Orlando now? Briefly mention how this [3] change in Oliver was brought about. What has Oliver brought for Rosalind from Orlando? What effect does this (v) have on Rosalind and what light does this throw on Rosalind's

[4]

Loyalties: John Galsworthy

Question 3

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

De Levis: Society! Do you think I don't know I'm only tolerated for my money? Society can't add injury to insult and have my money as well, that's all. If the notes are restored I'll keep my mouth shut; if they're not, I shan't. I'm certain I'm right. I ask nothing better than to be confronted with Dancy; but, if you prefer it, deal with it in your own way – for the sake of your *esprit de corps*.

- (i) Where is De Levis at the moment and to whom is he talking? Why is he so agitated?
- (ii) What had Dancy done earlier that evening which makes De Levis say that he can 'jump like a cat'? [3]
- (iii)What is the name of the horse that De Levis sells and how much is he paid for it? Who bought it off him? [3]
- (iv) Why did Dancy give De Levis the 'weed'? What race does it win later and what were the odds on it? [3]
- (v) What does the phrase *esprit de corps* mean? In what way does De Levis face social ostracism for his accusation of Dancy? [4]

Question 4

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Gilman: [Taking the client's chair, to the left of the table] Mr.

Twisden, I believe? My name's Gilman, head of Gilman's

Department Stores. You have my card.

Twisden: [Looking at the card] Yes. What can we do for you?

Gilman: Well, I've come to you from a sense of duty, Sir, and also a

feelin' of embarrassment......

(i) Who is Mr. Twisden and what is the name of his firm? Where in London is it situated?

[3]

(ii) Which two visitors have just left the office? What news had they given Twisden about something odd that General Canynge had noticed about Dancy on the night of the theft? [3] Who had given Gilman the stolen fifty pound note? What was this (iii) person's line of work and for how long had Gilman known him? [3] (iv)How did this person account for being in possession of the note? [3] What decision about the case does Twisden take immediately following (v) this new turn of events? What are your feelings for Dancy in the light of these new revelations and why? [4] SECTION B - POETRY Golden Lyre Question 5 Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: Wide through the landscape of his dreams The lordly Niger flowed; Beneath the palm-trees on the plain Once more a king he strode; And heard the tinkling caravans Descend the mountain – road. [The Slave's Dream – H.W. Longfellow] (i) Where is the slave at this moment? Describe his present condition. [3] (ii) Explain the first two lines of the extract. Why are the caravans described as 'tinkling'? [3] (iii) What images and sounds of the wildlife of his native land pass through the slave's dream 'like a glorious roll of drums'? [3] (iv) What causes a tear to fall from the sleeper's lids? [3] (v) Contrast the slave's earlier life as a king with his present pathetic condition. What are your feelings for him at the end of the poem? [4]

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

I remember the night my mother was stung by a scorpion. Ten hours of steady rain had driven him to crawl beneath a sack of rice.

[Night of the Scorpion – Nissim Ezekiel]

(i) Describe the night when the poet's mother was stung by a scorpion. Where had the scorpion hidden itself and what did it do after stinging the mother?

[3]

(ii) What expression has the poet used to describe the coming of the peasants? What did they do to 'paralyze the Evil One'?

[3]

(iii) Why did the peasants pray for the scorpion to sit still? Mention any *one* thing that the peasants said as they sat around the poet's mother.

[3]

(iv) What did the poet's father do to relieve the pain of his wife?

[3]

(v) For how long did the mother suffer? What did the mother say when she recovered? What are your feelings for the mother and father after reading the poem?

[4]

SECTION C - PROSE

A Treasure Trove of Short Stories

Question 7

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

"Jim, darling," she cried, "don't look at me that way. I had my hair cut off and sold it because I couldn't have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. It will grow out again – you won't mind, will you? I just had to do it. My hair grows awfully fast. Say 'Merry Christmas!' Jim, and let's be happy. You don't know what a nice – what a beautiful, nice gift I have got for you."

(i) What was the expression on Jim's face as he stepped inside the flat? What was the reason for this expression?

[3]

- (ii) Describe the present that Della has bought for Jim. [3]
- (iii) Give a brief description of the flat that Jim and Della live in so as to highlight their poor financial condition. [3]
- (iv) How much of money had Della saved at the start of the story? How had she been able to save this amount? [3]
- (v) How would you describe the sacrifice made by the two characters in the story? Were they foolish or wise in doing what they did? Give your reasons briefly. [4]

The Tiger in the Tunnel is a story of the extraordinary courage of an ordinary watchman while performing his duty. By referring to incidents in the story describe:

- (a) The ordinary life of Baldev as a watchman.
- (b) The extraordinary courage shown by him while on duty. [16]

Animal Farm : George Orwell

Question 9

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Mrs. Jones looked out of the bedroom window, saw what was happening, hurriedly flung a few possessions into a carpet bag, and slipped out of the farm by another way. Moses sprang off his perch and flapped after her, croaking loudly. Meanwhile the animals had chased Jones and his men out on to the road and slammed the five – barred gate behind them. And so, almost before they knew what was happening, the

Rebellion had been successfully carried through: Jones was expelled, and the Manor Farm was theirs.

- (i) What did Mrs. Jones see on looking out of her bedroom window? [3]
- (ii) What was the immediate cause for the Rebellion? [3]
- (iii) How did the animals celebrate their first day of freedom from human tyranny? [3]
- (iv) What did the animals see on their tour of the farmhouse and what unanimous resolution did they pass? [3]

(v)	What was the first of the seven commandments that embodied the principles of Animalism?			
	Where were these commandments written and how was it done?	[4]		
Que	stion 10			
In Ch	napter VIII, the humans, led by Frederick, boldly attack Animal Farm. Narrate			
how	the attackers were beaten back in what came to be known as 'The Battle of the			
Wind	lmill' and how the animals later celebrated their victory.	[16]		
0	To Sir with Love : E.R. Braithwaite			
	the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:			
roud	I felt drained of strength and thought; yet somehow I managed to leave that office, navigate the passage, lift and corridor, and walk out of the building into the busy sunlit street. I had just been brought face to face with something I had either forgotten or completely ignored for more than six exciting years – my black skin.			
(i)	How had the receptionist behaved before and after she learned that Braithwaite had been called for an interview with Mr. Symonds?	[3]		
(ii)	What post had Braithwaite applied for? How had the Appointments Office helped in this regard?	[3]		
(iii)	What had Mr. Symonds told Braithwaite to make him feel drained of strength and thought?	[3]		
(iv)	What does Braithwaite do immediately following this first interview to prevent further humiliation?	[3]		
(v)	Later, Braithwaite talks about a casual encounter which changed the course of his life. Where and with whom did this encounter take place and how did it			
	affect his future course of life?	[4]		
Que	stion 12			
made	had his class behaved on their trip to the Victoria and Albert Museum that Braithwaite feel proud of them? Who had earlier objected to the trip and	[4.63		
wh	y? Under what conditions was it allowed to go ahead?	[16]		